

pointed, explicit, fair, and Mr. Voorhees ought to have been able, and should have been willing to have answered each and every one of them. This, however, as we will show directly he wholly failed to do. Mr. Nelson, having concluded his first hour, Mr. Voorhees took the stand. He commenced by saying that he was a young man much younger than Mr. Nelson—

he had been pushed forward by his political record, it was owing fact. He said it had been his misfortune to differ with the friends of Mr. Nelson on the Kansas question, but he says voted with the party. He then the Dred Scott decision and said in favor of the doctrine which lets slaveholders take their slaves into the territories as if they were free property.

Voorhees then branched off in a loud and windy tirade in which he tried to prove that the Republican party was an Abolition party, that it was an incendiary and that the Republican party endorsed it. He was bitter in his denunciation of Cassius M. Clay, and he would answer all of Mr. Nelson's questions. He would take them up one at a time and answer them. Here he took up upon which the questions were commenced his answers, and precisely his answer to the first

never differed as Democrats about. We differed about a question of a man who has a right to take his slaves, as property, into the territories. He here Mr. Douglas' opinion of the Dred Scott decision and said the question was not. What a silly, ridiculous answer! How he twists in and twists out of the demagogue.

Voorhees did not attempt a further answer to the questions and skulked from the stand, by saying he had "answered all in his general remarks." It was not to all that Mr. V. did not understand the questions, and was able to answer them.

Voorhees concluded his one hour quarter speech, and Mr. Nelson commenced his rejoinder. Expectation was on to hear this half hour reply, and seemed alive to the occasion. The new which had heretofore been much closed, in closed in the speaker and earnest attention appeared marked every face. It was but a few minutes, until every one was impressed with the superiority of Mr. Nelson's information and eloquence over that of Mr. Voorhees.

He exposed in a most masterly manner the sophism and demagoguery of Mr. Nelson, and crushed him with his biting sarcasm, his cutting ridicule, and his over-riding facts.

He never saw an audience (or the Republican party) better pleased. They in Col. Nelson, a champion of the doctrine which they cherished, fully opened for the occasion. They were lighted to see how easily he answered any question propounded to him by his opponent, and how successfully he over-ruled all the studied sophistry of his cunning adversary. Mr. Nelson most triumphantly took his seat, and Mr. Voorhees exhausted his fifteen minutes. If the Democracy can find any consolation from that champion then and there said, we leave it to our neighbor to write it out.

If Mr. Cookley (who was present) is content with the last effort of the Democratic candidate, we certainly should be.

This closed the first meeting of the two aspirants for Congress in this District. As to its effect upon those who heard them, there can be no question. In all that constitutes the orator, the statesman, the scholar and the politician, Mr. Nelson triumphed most gloriously over his competitor. We can most truthfully say to the Republicans throughout this Congressional District, that their cause is in good hands.

**Voorhees in a Tight Place.** When Mr. Nelson, in his speech at Bristol, held up before his audience the two editions of Mr. Voorhees' "Virginia" speech, and charged him with having one for the North and the other for the South, Daniel seemed to shrink up to half his ordinary dimensions, and when he came to answer for himself, he said that he had enclosed the period which was left out of the last edition, and that several hundred copies were struck off.

A bad excuse is better than none, but this subterfuge is too bad to serve Mr. Voorhees' purpose. The speech which Mr. Voorhees delivered at the University of Virginia, he had printed in this city before he delivered it, and in the first printed proof sheets is the disunion and incendiary period which he expurgated from the second edition. He says he intended that the printer should leave this part out, and he "enclosed it believing he would."

When you read the proof sheets, sent to you by the printer, did you not then, Mr. V., strike out this odious sentiment? That was the proper time to do it, and not let some five hundred copies be issued before you discovered this error of the printer.

How does it happen, Mr. Voorhees, that you never ordered your second edition, or that you never had received the nomination for Congress? It is a little strange you never discovered this error of the printer, until about that time.

But the truth is, Mr. Voorhees did deliver, before a Virginia audience, the speech as it was first published in this city, but discovering it was too Southern for his Northern audience, he issued a new edition, for no other purpose, but to deceive his Northern friends, while at the same time he endeavored to a Southern prejudice against the North. Is this the act of a sincere, upright, honorable man? Let the people be the judges.

If an old Democrat, from the county of Sullivan, came to our office yesterday and subscribed for the Express. He said he could not stand the Democratic party any longer. He thought there ought to be a change in the General, and this State Government, and he had determined to try "Old Abe" and Henry S. Lane. We bade him God speed, and gave him a copy of the Express.

The editor of the New York Tribune, in a careful review of the vote in each of the counties in the State of New York set down Lincoln's majority "over all combinations" at 55,300, and if the Breckinridge men do not lose the State will be carried by the Republicans by one hundred thousand majority.

**Committee Attention.** The Republican Executive Committee are requested to meet at Republican Headquarters this, Wednesday, evening, at 7 o'clock.

As business of importance will be brought before the Committee, a full meeting is earnestly requested.

## VOORHEES IN VIRGINIA!

## HE ISSUES TWO EDITIONS OF HIS UNIVERSITY SPEECH!

One for the South and one for the North!! A few days ago, we made some extracts from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Voorhees before the Literary Societies of the University of Virginia. The object of those extracts, was, not to criticize the production, but to show how hypocritical a Northern man can become when standing before a Southern audience—how cringingly Mr. Voorhees bowed before the prejudice of Southern slaveholders, and in order that he might be more perfectly won to their favor, misrepresented Northern men and Northern sentiment—how, on that occasion, he advocated doctrines which he dare not advocate before this people to-day, and to gain the approbation of Virginians about which he had been raved, the people with whom he had been raved.

That speech was requested by the University of Virginia for publication, and Mr. Voorhees, of course, granted the request. The manuscript was brought to this city, the speech was published here, and it now appears that two editions of it have already been issued from the press—one we suppose for Southern consumption, the other for Northern. But be that as it may, Mr. Voorhees' "Virginia" speech which he and his friends are circulating in this Congressional District, is not the speech which he delivered before the University of Virginia, or as it was first issued from the press of this city. This is a pretty serious charge and should open the eyes of the electors of the 7th Congressional District to the kind of a man who is aspiring to fill the most important position in their gift. If this individual, while standing before an audience of slaveholders, did not pander to that power as we will now show, is he fit to represent Northern freedom? If not only this—if not only betraying Northern sentiment while on Southern soil, but coming home, he seeks to practice a fraud upon his Northern friends, is he worthy, or ought he to have their suffrages? Although Mr. Voorhees had just that kind of courage which permitted him to make his Virginia speech before a Virginia audience, yet he lacked the true courage to circulate that identical speech at his Northern home. Hence he has two editions published. The first as he delivered it—the second as he would have it for Northern consumption.

Let us now to the facts. On page 36 of the edition which Mr. Voorhees is circulating in this city, there occurs the following period: "If the American Union shall be preserved, its wisest statesmen will be the first to look steadily to these facts, and to shape the policy of the nation towards its lawful and inevitable expansion." Here the period ends in the copy before us, but in the first edition, of the speech, and as it was delivered before the University of Virginia, and before a slave-holding audience, this period is continued as follows: "And if instead this Union shall be torn in twain, yet it will be left, perhaps, for a new confederacy of American States, to advance the Star of Empire to the regions of the Equator, and awaken them to life and liberty by the presence of American institutions."

The sentiment contained in this period is evidently one looking to disunion, and the formation of a new confederacy of the Southern and Mexican States. We do not say that Mr. Voorhees is a disunionist—we do not believe that he is—but here, to pander to this ultra pro-slavery sentiment—a sentiment that is treasonable in its conception and infamous in its utterance—he suggests to a Southern audience the formation of a new confederacy out of the "regions of the Equator." If he thought such doctrine right in Virginia, why did he not have the manliness to advocate it in Indiana? Why assert it then and there? Why make it from the speech he puts in circulation here? Why? Let Mr. Voorhees answer to the people whose votes he is now seeking.

We admit a brave man. We even have respect for the disunionist Yancy, for he proclaims on Northern soil the same sentiments he utters in his Southern home. But the man who will preach a doctrine in one locality and suppress it in another, is "Fit for treason, stratagem and guile."

We ask Mr. Voorhees to tell this people why he did not print his Virginia University speech as he spoke it before a Southern audience? Why is the above period left out in the edition put in circulation in this District, and contained in the first edition? Did he intend to deceive the Virginians or the people here? Why is this, Daniel, and how can you expect the support of Northern men, when you have advocated to the most cringing, pander, unmanly, untruthful, come, sir, as you are aspiring to the first position in the gift of the people of this Congressional District, tell us, if you please, how all this happens. The North, in all her positions, her earnestness, her sincerity and her justice will not be sold in this wise. Be one thing or the other—hawk or buzzard—man or mouse.

**IF** The Democracy have been resorting to the most despicable expedients during the campaign in Indiana, to prevent the election of their party from hearing Republican speakers, and have made a rule to expurgate this State when an appointment is made by Republicans, or the other wing of the Democracy, to appoint one at the same place, or so near as to enable them to keep the Douglasites from hearing the truth. It has been the custom of Democrats and Republicans to have speaking at night when they have had a meeting in day time, hence is struck us as strange to see a Democratic appointment at the Court House for Saturday night. Had the boot been on the other foot, would we have heard a Democratic lecture that would have made the city tremble. This is perhaps a part of the "other means than argument," which their pot candidate said would have to be used against the Republicans. But it won't have the squares.

**A DARING ATTEMPT.**—On Saturday night at the Wide Awake were escorted Frank Blair down Walnut street, when opposite Blair's new building an angry mob was thrown into the crowd, striking D. W. Watson.

This is another specimen of that "something else than argument" enunciated in the Court House last spring.

The Democracy never distrust Republican meetings or processions—"of course not." They only throw garbage heads in, to a hall where a German heads in is speaking—as at Fort Wayne—about recently into processions of Wide Awakes as at Newburgh—where clubs—as at Newburgh—were used on Saturday—and manifest other such delicate attentions. How do honest peaceable, law abiding men like them?

**Accident.**—We regret to learn that a little daughter of Mr. James Rose, while riding on the National road, yesterday afternoon, was thrown from her pony and considerably injured.

## Watchmen What of the Night!

The Republicans have everything to encourage them in the coming contest. The skies in every quarter are growing brighter and brighter. The great questions of human freedom, of free labor and free homes, are beginning to be understood. The sober second thought of the people is returning, and the absolute necessity of a change in the affairs of the General Government, is becoming daily apparent. The Democratic party, whose very corruption has destroyed it, is struggling in the very throes of a final dissolution. Everywhere its different factions are warring with each other—fighting as heroically as could be wished. What now is Democracy, it is difficult to determine. That which is called Democracy in the South is denounced by Democrats in the North, and that which is advocated by Democrats in the North is characterized as Abolitionism by Southern Democrats. With this party, which was once led to victory by Gen. Jackson, there is now no National principle left, but a universal scramble for the spoils.

There are no disunionists anywhere, except in the Democratic party. A disunionist is as quick as a fish on dry land. A disunionist could not live an hour in the Republican party. The air which Republicans breathe would not inflame a traitor's lungs. Treason to the Constitution and the will of the majority, is peculiarly of Democratic growth. Democrats have avowed treasonable sentiments in public places, and been applauded by Democrats. They have said, if a majority of the people desire it, we will dissolve the Union. Wherever the party is in the ascendant it has debauched public morals, retarded the public prosperity and robbed the public treasury.

Under all these circumstances the people have determined on a change, and the good old times of 1840, when the power of the public will was more signally felt in this country than ever heretofore, are about returning. Maine is alive to the great interests at stake. The Empire and the Key-Stone States are aroused to active exertion, and the fires are blazing all over the Great West, throwing a continued bright halo of light upon the benighted minds of Democrats. The good work is doing good. Accessions to the Republican party are of hourly occurrence. Demagoguism, the peculiar accomplishment of Democratic orators, is fast being understood. A party, which has no principles upon which even its own members can agree, is worthy of but little respect.

With the Republicans, there is no difference of opinion as regards the great and distinctive principles of the party. There is no disagreement with them, no disaffection among them. They are united more closely, perhaps, than was ever any party since the organization of the Federal Government, and if there is any truth in the signs of the times—if the political horoscope indicates any thing, it is the certain triumph of Republicanism in this present Presidential contest. No intelligent man pretends that Stephen A. Douglas stands the least possible chance of being elected—the best informed of our public men think he cannot get the electoral vote of any one of the thirty-three States. The Southern States will be divided between Messrs. Breckinridge and Bell, the former getting the most of them, and leaving the entire Northern popular vote divided between the four Presidential candidates.

The Democratic party in the North will be divided between the two Democratic candidates—Mr. Douglas, however, receiving the greatest number, but not enough to give him any Northern State. Mr. Bell will get a scattering vote in many of the Northern States, not however enough to, in the least, endanger the success of the Republicans, while Old Abe himself will get the united and undivided vote of every Republican North and South of Mason & Dixon's line. There is no reasonable contingency that will probably happen by which Mr. Lincoln will be defeated. His prospects are brightening every day. Instead of losing, we are gaining votes hourly. The friends of Mr. Douglas have no hope of seeing him President on the 4th of March 1861, and they prefer Lincoln to Breckinridge. Breckinridge's friends do not expect to elect him, and they prefer the Republican candidate to Mr. Douglas. The two wings of the Democracy are widening all the time, and Lincoln is sure to be the next President.

Let us then not slacken our efforts. A little over one month and the Republicans will have carried the State for our State ticket. When this is done, the Presidential victory is almost won. Let us be vigilant, unceasing, and earnest.

**IF** Mr. D. W. Voorhees, Democratic candidate for Congress in Western Indiana, is reported to us as having asserted in a public meeting at Sullivan, in that State, that he had received the nomination for Congress from the Legislature of Indiana, and that he was a member of the Indiana Legislature, we assume that our correspondent is mistaken—that Mr. Voorhees did not assert what is stated above; but if he did, he is a liar, and he is a traitor to the cause of the Union. We assume that our correspondent is mistaken—that Mr. Voorhees did not assert what is stated above; but if he did, he is a liar, and he is a traitor to the cause of the Union.

We do not know whether Mr. Voorhees made the statement above referred to, or whether he did not. We have never known a public speaker more reckless in his assertions. If he made the assertion attributed to him by the Indiana Tribune, we hope some of our friends in Sullivan will inform us of it, for we are going to tell the truth in our efforts to teach him to tell the truth.

**UP** this way, John Bell is commended for the Presidency as a moderate, compromise, half and half on the Slavery question. But, down South, he is urged after this fashion—Mr. B. H. Hill, a Bell Elector:

"I repeat, we have four candidates in the field, and of those John Bell is the only one who has always voted directly against Slavery. He is the only one who has declared that Slavery was the great element of our prosperity as a nation, and was right according to the laws of God and nature."

**Lincoln at Home.** A Springfield correspondent says "in his conversational language Mr. Lincoln gives abundant evidence of thorough sound sense and ripening experience. On public questions he expressed himself with unreserved frankness. On European politics he talked with a familiarity which only close observation of passing events could have imparted. The impression which he creates upon the minds of all who come in contact with him, is that of a self-made, independent, honest thinker. He rises far above the politician; he is a student of all the intrigues which have corrupted party politics; he is thoroughly imbued with the true elements of statesmanship; and, in the highest and noblest sense, he is a man."

**REMEMBER.**—That Frank Blair, an avowed Abolitionist, at the Court House in Indianapolis, is not an armed Abolitionist, nor is he an Abolitionist in any sense of the word in which the Editor of the Journal understands it. But he is opposed to the spread of Slavery into the free territories, and is opposed to the mixing of the races, so much practiced by the Slave loving Democracy.

**IF** Frank P. Blair addressed the people of this County, at the Court House in this city, on Saturday, the house was crowded to overflowing and hundreds were compelled to go away without having the privilege of hearing him. The speech of course was an able one and we think did much good.

It was free from all clap-trap, and was a plain candid matter of fact speech, showing the fatal effects of Slavery upon the enterprise, wealth and social well being of the States where it exists—the oppression and injustice it brought upon the non-Slave holder, the inequality it produced between the Slave holding and the non-Slave holding citizen, and deprecating the extension of an institution which is attended by so many evils.

At night the Wide Awakes assembled at Headquarters, to escort Mr. Blair to the Republican hall raised in the 3rd Ward. Upon inspection it was found that great hordes had been made among the lamps by Grand Torch light processions at Indianapolis, and owing to the short notice given of this meeting, there had been no time for repairs. Nevertheless, the lamps for duty were mustered to the number of seventy-five or eighty, and the companies proceeded to the Terre-Haute House, and after giving three rousing cheers and a hurrah, for Frank Blair, proceeded to escort him to the corner of 2nd and ——— streets where the Republicans of the 3rd Ward had erected a large, tall, straight ash pole, around which they had built a rail-pen and prepared a platform from which Mr. Blair proceeded to address more than 300 men and women, who had assembled to hear him. The speech was a masterly one, addressed particularly to the Mechanics, vindicating the dignity of free white labor, and deprecating the attempts of the Democracy to free white labor by bringing it in competition with Slave labor in the territories.

The speech made a powerful impression on the minds of the large number of Mechanics present, and was heartily applauded throughout.

After Mr. Blair had spoken an hour Col. Nelson was loudly called for, but excused himself from making a speech in the night air, as his health would not permit it. John P. Usher was then called out and proceeded to address the crowd in one of the most eloquent logical and sound arguments ever heard from that gentleman. He hurled a whole shower of shot into the camp of the Democracy—and every shot was a sixty-four pounder. Mr. Usher's speech elicited the most enthusiastic applause. After three hearty cheers and a hurrah for each of the speakers, three for the honest practical Mechanics and Republicans of the 3rd Ward, and three for the "old Abe," the crowd dispersed, and the Wide Awakes marched back to Headquarters and were dismissed.

This was the most delightful meeting we have witnessed during the Campaign, and the return from the 3rd Ward in October and November will show for it a rich harvest of good fruits.

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Our private opinion is that the editor who would resort to such a dishonest trick merits and will receive the contempt of all honest and fair minded men.

But the editor says "We know you did." If by this the writer means to say that he knows that the Republican party gave the Negroes the right to vote in Maine, we have simply to say that he knows he lies. This right, as every school boy ought to know, was given to the Negroes of Maine long years before the Republican party had an existence, and at a time when the Democratic party had an overwhelming majority in the State of Maine.

This is the truth of history and the Local of the Journal is either excessively dishonest or excessively ignorant thus to falsify it.

Mr. S. C. Perry, Esq., of Greenville, C. H., S. C., has addressed a letter to the people of that State, which is published in the Charleston Courier. Mr. Perry was one of the South Carolina Delegation to the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Perry says distinctly—"Lincoln will be elected President in consequence of the disruption of the Democratic party. In the unfortunate disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston, which I did all that I could do, amidst the hisses and assaults of an excited community, to prevent, I saw the triumph of the Black Republican in the ensuing Presidential election."

If the seceding members of the Charleston Convention had retained their seats in that body, Breckinridge and Lane, or others equally acceptable to the Southern States, would have been the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice President. It is well ascertained of fact that Douglas could not, under any contingency, get the two thirds vote requisite to a nomination.

Mr. Perry proceeds to argue that Mr. Lincoln will come into power with two thirds of the people of the Union opposed to his administration. We will ascertain against him, and probably with a distinct anti-Republican majority in the House. He draws from this the conclusion that the Republican administration would not be able, even if it had the desire, to do any great harm to the South. He says:

It is likely Lincoln will pursue a very cautious, politic and wise course toward the South. It cannot be in the nature of any man elevated to the Presidency, to wish to see the government broken up under his administration, the Republic dismembered, and the country plunged in a civil war. He will do his best effort to be to acquire popularity in the Southern States, and appease their opposition, by a slight reference to the Constitution, and respect for the rights of the South. It is not at all improbable that the South may find more favor under the administration of Lincoln than they have under any Democratic administration. It may be that "old Abe" will go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people. At least he should give him a trial.

The election of a President in conformity with the Constitution is no ground whatever for breaking up the Republic. Most must wait and decide on its acts and measures.

I go for Breckinridge in this contest with all my heart, as a man of wisdom and ability to the South for such a man to oppose him. Nothing can be more injudicious than the starting of a Douglas ticket in any Southern State. Its only tendency will be to give the vote of the State to Bell and paralyze the strength of the South. Nor do I think any Breckinridge ticket should be started in a non-slavidding State.

It may be that I am mistaken in supposing slavery to be out of the reach of the assaults of its foes; and if so, I will be as ready as any one to defend it at the sacrifice of the Union itself, as much as I value the Union. But I am not willing to act prematurely where there is no danger. As to dissolving the Union on a mere abstraction—the right to carry slaves wherever slaveholders desire to carry them, and where they would be worthless if carried—I am opposed to it now and forever.

In conclusion, Mr. Perry warns the South Carolina fanatics to beware of the strong arm of Federal power if they take measures to dissolve the Union.

**Communicated.** The meeting at Asbury Chapel on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by a Minister of the Society of Friends, was but slightly attended, owing, probably, to the outside attractions of the show, and political preparations.

Those, however, who were present can testify to the interesting service.

Opening with fervent thanksgiving and (appeal) a few minutes of silence ensued, following which was the sermon, delivered extempore, with remarkable dexterity, and in a manner which evidently impressed all who heard it.

The cheering words of consolation to those who were discouraged because of the way, "We will not be content with the way, we will be content with the way," were like impressive, and must have awakened a response in every heart present.

A short silence followed the address, when her companion appeared in an earnest supplication, after which he made a few remarks full of interest, regretting that, notwithstanding his efforts through the day, so few were present. He closed with an appeal for the enlistment of our Christian sympathy in behalf of the prisoners in the city Jail, to whom they had made a very acceptable visit.

**E. N. W.** A correspondent from this State writing from the Pocket in the St. Louis Democrat says: "In the first place, I must say that Lincoln will get thousands of votes in this district that Fremont did not get, in consequence of the great reaction that is taking place among the Germans. Nor does it stop here. Nearly all the Fillmore men have wheeled into line with the Republicans, determined to fight the 'Harmon Squatter Sovereignty Democracy' to the last day."

Another one writing from Davis county says: "The cause is onward in Southern Indiana. There is no mistake about it. Our county has heretofore been largely Democratic, but if the election were to come off to-morrow, the majority would be considerably reduced. I never heard of so much changing in my life. Some of the Douglas men say that when they see there is no chance for the Little Giant, their next choice is Lincoln. They utterly refuse to vote for Breckinridge, and the Breckinridge men even refuse to support the county ticket on rotten sovereignty principles. Some of the Breckinridge men, (so strong in the belief that Congress has a right to do as she pleases with her own property,) will vote for the Republicans in this county and Congressional District."

**Indians to be Redeemed.** We clip the following from the Indiana-apolis Journal.

The eyes of the lovers of Reform all over the Union are upon our State. The result of the October election is regarded as of vast importance, for, although we may not succeed then, and yet carry the State for Lincoln, the influence of a victory will be felt in all the States in November. It will go to increase the vast majorities in the decided Republican States and strength on those closely contested. To accomplish this victory work only is required. Let the suggestion made at the Mass Meeting of Wednesday be carried out, and all will be safe.

After the speaking is over at the township meeting, let arrangements be made to have every Republican at the polls, and Indiana will no longer be abused by reckless, unwise and unskillful rulers.

**IF** The Quebec correspondent of the N. Y. Times says: "A party of Indian went down to the Haro this afternoon, examined the cabin occupied by the Prince, and stole every pin, every piece of wax, and all the knick-knacks they could find there as mementoes of his Royal Highness. The Prince's private room was also invaded by a crew of the fair sex, who dangled and caught trying on an overcoat, from which every button had been cut, as mementoes, by eager devotees of the youthful Guelph."

**IF** As everbody went down to the 3rd Ward to hear Frank Blair on Saturday night last, the Democrats did not even try to get a crowd together at the Court House, and consequently the old Wig-Wagon was suffered to remain dark and quiet.

**IF** The census returns, so far as made up, show that Norfolk, Va., does not contain a population of more than 16,000.

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By reference to Friday's *Express* it will be seen that the sentence quoted above ends with an interrogation mark, and says that it was a question asked, and that the words were simply a typographical error. In the manuscript it was written—"Who gave the Negroes the right to vote in Maine?"

The compositor changed the word who to say, and other duties requiring our attention that night, we did not see the proof. In quoting the Editor of the Journal leaves out the interrogation point, which at once shows his dishonesty.

Our private opinion is that the editor who would resort to such a dishonest trick merits and will receive the contempt of all honest and fair minded men.

But the editor says "We know you did." If by this the writer means to say that he knows that the Republican party gave the Negroes the right to vote in Maine, we have simply to say that he knows he lies. This right, as every school boy ought to know, was given to the Negroes of Maine long years before the Republican party had an existence, and at a time when the Democratic party had an overwhelming majority in the State of Maine.

This is the truth of history and the Local of the Journal is either excessively dishonest or excessively ignorant thus to falsify it.

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## Thomas Jefferson and Modern Democracy.

What is called Democracy in these days has the audacity to use the name of Thomas Jefferson as a catchword to guilt people who have faith in true Jeffersonian doctrine. There is no such doctrine practiced by Democracy now days. There is no political organization more at variance with the doctrines of Jefferson than the Democracy. Democratic speakers quote Jefferson, when there is not the first leading characteristic of the Democracy that complies with his principles. Let us look at the doctrines enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his Inaugural Address, when taking the Presidential chair for his first term, March 4, 1801, and see the wide difference between him and modern Democracy. The progress of Democracy has left Thomas Jefferson very much in the rear.

Mr. Jefferson says:

"Error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. The freedom that 'reason' is at the risk of Democratic clubs, pistols and stones. When reason has attempted to 'combat error' in the Senate, a Democratic partisan slips up behind the reasoner and beats him on the head with a bludgeon. Democrats look on smilingly. Democrats approve and say 'All right.' At meetings of the people to 'combat error,' Democrats fire pistols and throw stones at the reasoners—a new method of leaving reason free to combat error, and not in accordance with the Jeffersonian